

Plant Guide

LIVE OAK

Quercus virginiana L.

Plant Symbol = QUVI

Contributed by: USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center & the Biota of North America Program



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Alternate Name

Virginia live oak

Uses

Erosion Control: This is an excellent species for reforestation to prevent erosion on originally cleared land for agriculture. It also has the potential for revegetating coalmine spoils.

Wildlife: The live oak acorns are important food source for many birds and mammals including northern bobwhite, Florida scrub jay, mallard, sapsuckers, wild turkey, black bear, squirrels, and white-tailed deer. This species provides cover for birds and mammals. The rounded clumps of ball moss that are found in live oak are necessary for nest construction.

Timber: The live oak wood is heavy and strong but of little use commercially.

Recreation and Beautification: Live oak is used for shade and as an ornamental. It is considered "one of the noblest trees in the world and virtually an emblem of the Old South". Today live oaks are protected for public enjoyment.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status, such as, state noxious status and wetland indicator values.

Description

General: This native tree can grow to an average of 50 feet tall and 36-48 inches in diameter, but can have trunks over 70 inches in diameter. The bark is furrowed longitudinally, and the small acorns are long and tapered. The bark and twigs are dark to light grayish color and becomes darker with age. The leaves are thick, shiny, and dark green on top, lighter below. Small flowers are produced when new leaves are grown. The fruit, which is an acorn, has a 1 inch long cup, somewhat narrowed at the base. Root crowns and roots survive fire and sprout vigorously.

Distribution: Live oak is most commonly found on the lower Coastal Plain of southeastern United States. For current distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Adaptation

Live oak grows in moist to dry sites. It withstands occasional floods, but not constant saturation. It is resistant to salt spray and high soil salinity. Live oak grows best in well-drained sandy loam soils but also grows in clay and alluvial soils. Live oak is intermediate in shade tolerance.

Establishment

Live oak is monoecious. Germination is hypogeal and occurs shortly after seedfall if the site is moist and warm. Live oak is fast growing if well watered and soil conditions are good. Seedlings grow 4 feet in the first year. Under ideal conditions, a live oak can attain a dbh. of 54 inches in less that 70 years. Live oak sprouts from the collar and roots, and forms dense clones up to 66 feet in diameter.

Management

Once established, live oak withstands competition. It is extremely salt tolerant and this resistance may account for its dominance in many climax coastal forests in the northern part of its range. Dense stands of live oak reduce forage production for livestock. Live oak is extremely hard to kill because it sprouts vigorously from the root collar and roots.

Plant Materials http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/ Plant Fact Sheet/Guide Coordination Page http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/ intranet/pfs.html> National Plant Data Center http://npdc.usda.gov/

Pests

Some of the pests that causes live oak decline is wilt disease, leaf blister, heartwood decay, gall wasps, and borers, which attacks roots of young live oak. Live oak is extremely susceptible to freezing temperatures and acid rain.

Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

Materials are readily available through nurseries within its range. Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service) office for more information. Look in the phone book under "United States Government." The Natural Resources Conservation Service will be listed under the subheading "Department of Agriculture."

References

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For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web sitehttp://plants.usda.gov or the Plant Materials Program Web site http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov

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